CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

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PRINTED WEEKLY FOR THE PROPRIETORS,
BY A. H. DISMUKES.
TERMS,

THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*

No subscription will be received for less than twelve months; and any subscriber omitting to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the expiration of a year, will be considered as desiring a continuance. When arrearages are incurred, no paper will be discontinued until such are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of* Seventy cents *a square for the first insertion, and* Thirty cents *for each subsequent one.*

Each advertisement unaccompanied with instructions, will be continued and charged, until specially ordered to be stopped; and no advertisement, from a stranger, will be inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town or its vicinity.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Entertainment.

Williamson F. Smith,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Richmond G. Davidson, where he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

for the accommodation of all those who may favor him with their custom, and promises that no exertion in his power shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction.

Wadesboro', Dec 15.—30:5w.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Ratford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to

LARKIN NEWBY,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

By the latest arrivals from New-York, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

BLUE, black & mixed sup. Broad Cloths,
Ditto do Cassimere,
Do. and mixed Forrest Cloths,
Mixed Sattinetts,
White, green and red Flannels,
Black & coloured Bombazetts, plain and figured,
Women's blk. & slate worsted Hose,
Bor'd Cassimere Shawls,
Blue cotton bandanno Hdkfs.
Red do. Cotton Flag, do.
4-4 Calicoes; 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, plain and figured,
4-4 Irish Linnens,
Black India Sarsinetts; blk. Canton Hkfs,
Blk. and col'd Canton Crape,
Fig'd Crape Robes,
Flag Hdkfs. Garniture and plain Ribbons,
Domestic Plaids, Stripes, Shirting and sheetings.

Also,

35 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 do. White Leghorn Gipsey's assorted numbers.
1 do. Blk. do do do.
50 Nests Bandboxes,
6 Boxes Wm. Whittemore's Cotton Cards.

Expected in a few Days,

20 Cases Straw Bonnets.
20 doz. Morocco Hats,
All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Abijah Whiting.

N.B Leghorn Hats whitened and pressed at the above establishment.
November 7, 1822. 23tf.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand on Bow street.

He begs leave to assure his customers, their work shall always be done by experienced workmen, and that the strictest attention will be paid to *fashion* and elegance.

CHARLES LOOMIS.

N. B.—Wanted an Apprentice to the above business.
December 5. 27:tf.

FRESH GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New-York, and offers for sale at a small advance, for Cash or country produce, at his store on Green Street, the following

GOODS:

CLOTHS, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
White, yellow and red Flannels,
Bombazetts, plain and figured,
Caroline and Scotch Plaid,
Men's lambs' wool Hose & half Hose,
Calliconeo and Cambrics,
Cotton and Silk Ginghams,
Domestic Sheeting and Shirting,
Brown and bleached Linen,
Black silk Vesting,
Sarsinett and Sinchew.
Figured Nankeen Crapes,
Black and coloured Canton, do.
Ditto French do.
Crape and raw silk Shawls,
Cassimere and Chintz, do.
Ladies' Fleecy and Beaver Gloves,
Men's Beaver do.
Reams Writing and Letter Paper,
No. 10 Whittemore Cards,
Negro Cloth and Ticking,
Wire and Hair Sieves,
Men's Beaver, and Imitation Beaver Hats,
Men's and Boys' Wool do.

With a complete assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery and Greceries.

JAMES JENKIN.
December 4, 1822 27tf

Entertainment.

DAVID D. SALMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

In the South-East corner of the Court-House square—together with the buildings lately occupied by Louis D Henry, Esq. adjoining the main building, which will enable me to accommodate from 18 to 20 genteel Boarders. His tables will be furnished with the best the market affords; his Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors, and he trusts from his attention to those who may favor him with their custom, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons attending Court as well as Travellers shall always be accommodated and due very attention paid to render their stay agreeable. His Stables are good and furnished with every article in the provender line. The greatest care will be taken of Horses left in his charge.

Fayetteville, Nov. 29. 42 tf

200 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber or stolen, most probably the latter, in the month of September, 1816, my negro man SHADRACK. He is of common size, very black, about nineteen or twenty years of age when he left me, or was taken away; had a piece cut off of his right ear; large scar in the bend of one of his elbows, occasioned by a burn, and the leaders much contracted; a scar on one of his legs, occasioned by a snag; a number of other scars on him, and much marked with the whip. The probability is his name is now altered.

Fifty dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of said negro, confined in any gaol, and information given to the suscriber, so that he gets him again, and all reasonable charges paid; one hundred and fifty dollars reward for the thief, with proof to conviction. Any person able to give me any information concerning said negro will do me the kindness to write to me, addressed Fairfield District, South Carolina.

JEPTHA PICKET.
Nov 19th. 1822. 27 3m

☞ **Doct. Thomas Nash**

Cameron tenders his professional services to the Inhabitants of Fayetteville and its Vicinity. He has taken the shop lately occupied by Doctor Scott, at which place, or at his brothers John A. Cameron, he may be found by those who wish to employ him.

Sept. 11, 1822. 15 f

TO BE LET,
For a few Months,
THE EAST WING OF THE
MANSION HOTEL,
Well calculated for a Store.
Apply to
P. T. TABER.
Oct. 31. 22 tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Lisle Laces and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assort'd
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Maraceen, Blue and Lilack do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Swedge's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.
Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

Jordan's Hotel.

THE Subscriber, Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, which he now keeps for the accommodation of Travellers His Stables are equal if not superior to any in this state, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of all kinds, and attended to by faithful, steady Hostlers.

DILLON JORDAN.
Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 25, 1822.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Fayetteville, January 1st, 1823.

A
Joseph Arey
Joseph Austin
Campbell Anderson
Walter Avery
B
Mary Brown
Neill Beard
Lewis Bass
Daniel Bass
William Britton
George N. Bricken
John Burkloe
Susan L. Byrn
A. F. Bowell
Laney Branch
Daniel Brinkley
Wm. Blalock
Edith Bryant
Wm. Butler
Mrs. Jane Bane
C
Mrs. Mary A. Cook
Archd. Colquhoun
Anderson Curtis
David Cain
Norman Cameron
Benjamin Chapman
Miss Ann Colvin
Peter Conly
Harry Carver
John Carrouth
John Colvin
Liddy Clifton
D
Thos. E. Develin
Col. John Dickson
Miss Mary Ann Dickson
Revd. John Dicks
E
John Ellis
Moses Edwards, 2
Seth Emmons
F
Miss Caroline Faires 3
Amos Fairchild
James Fulton
Thomas Fisher
G
Hiram N. Gleason
Wm. Grice
Zachariah Graham
David Gillis
H
Wm. Hunter
Gabr. Holmes, Jr.
Elijah Hamamonds
John Harmon
John Hearn
J
Thomas Jones
Mary Johnson
Charles Johnson
Robert Johnson, Sen. 2
Ephraim Jones
Daniel M. Johnson
Mr. Johnson
George Jones
K.
John Kennedy
Jeremiah Kelly
Angus Kelly
L
John Lewis
John Leslie
John Larkin
Wm Lord 2
Helen Lord
Henry Latimer
Thos. O. Larkin
Mathew Leary
Wm D. Leary
James Layton
H. D. Livesay, 4
C. Loomis
M
John Murphy
Malcom Monroe
James Miller, 2
Wm. Murchison
Frederick Moore
Alfred Moore
J. W. Morris, esq.
M. C. Mynarts
Maurice Moore
John Murchison
Wm. B. Moss
Jesse Mann, 3
Danl. Murdoch
Roderic Morrison,
Dougald Munroe
Jonathan Mann
Mrs. Harriet C. Moore
Daniel Milliken
Mc
John McFadgen
Alex McDougald
Daniel McIntosh
Mrs. Helen McIntyre
Duncan McNiel
John McDuffie
Keneth McKenzie
James McLean, 2
John McKinnon
Neill McKethan
Miss Margt. McDonald
Archd. McNeill
Miss Nelly McRae
Daniel McDonald
Wm. Magee
Alex. McAllister 2
N
John H. Nash
Henry Nunnery
Priscilla Nelson
Martha Newberry
James Newberry
John Newton
James M. Nixon
Jane Nailor
Daniel Peck
Flora Patterson
Richard Price
Wm. Pleasant
Joel Prince
Miss Rebecca Prince
Daniel Patterson
Thos. Pope.
R
Mary Rowland
Winifred Rice
Wm. Russel, Jr.
F. Randall
Lieut. Col. Benj. Rush
S
Miss Helen P. Salter
Faithy Stewart, 2
Morris Smith, 2
Wm. Simmons
Miss Mary Smith
James Stevens
James Stuart
John Spore
Wm. Sagathy
Mrs. C. E. Shepherd
Jos. B. Spencer 2
Duncan C. Smith
T
Abel Turner
David Thames
W
Edmund Warner
Joshua Wynn 2
Levitia Wynn
Charlotte Williams
Wm. White.
Mrs. Nancy Williams
Mr. Saml Wooten
Stephen Wood, 2

J. Mc Rae, P. M.

Fayetteville, Jan. 16, 1823.—33:3t

Dr. Wm. H. Maffet,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he is about to receive a large supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

FROM NEW-YORK;

in addition to which, and his former stock; he has purchased Dr. Edwin L. Degraffenreidt's choice and extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, amongst which are some valuable

PAINTS
AND
Chemical Preparations.

Country Merchants and Physicians can be supplied with medicines of every description, on a small advance for cash or good notes—likewise,

GENUINE
Patent Medicines.

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE.

Prescriptions and Family Medicines, carefully and neatly prepared, of the purest and most genuine quality, upon reasonable terms.

N. B. Dr. W. H. M. will attend to the practice of Physic and Surgery as usual, and hopes by diligence and attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Dec. 26. 30—tf.

Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Portrait Painting

M. E. Mynarts,

RESPECTFULLY informs those Ladies and Gentlemen that wish their Miniature or Portrait taken, to call soon, as he has but a short time to stay.

As his terms are low, and his work recommendable, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.—A few of his specimens may be seen at Mr. Wilcox's shop on Hay street.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence by enquiring at the Mansion Hotel.

N. B. Likenesses taken on Paper at $2.

December 12, 1822. 28 tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Nott & Starr,

And have taken the New Store on Hay Street, two doors West of Mess. John H. Frink & Co. and nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel; where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,
A General Assortment of
FRESH DRY GOODS,
Just received from New York.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOHN D. STARR.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1822. 26 tf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two young Negroe men, to-wit:—

DAVE, formerly the property of Mr. Radford of Fayetteville—and LEWIS, formerly the property of Mr. Adam of the same place. It is supposed that they are about Fayetteville where they were raised. Any person lodging the said Negroes in Fayetteville Jail, will receive the above reward by calling on Mr. Peter Mallett, or fifteen dollars for either of them.

JOHN DEWITT.
Nov. 22, 1822. 26 9wpd

Notice.

AT December Term, 1822, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration, with Will annexed, on the Estate of Moses Edwards, dec'd.—Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time limited by Law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

JONATHAN EVANS,
Adm'r. with Will annexed.
Dec. 19, 1822. 29 6w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are appointed by the County Court of Cumberland, a Committee to have a New Bridge built on Rockfish, at Carmon's Mill. They will therefore meet on the premises on Saturday the 9th day of November next, and proceed to let the same to the lowest bidder, where all persons desirous to undertake the same, are requested to attend at 12 o'clock of said day.

Given under our hands the 21st day of October, 1822.

JOHN KELLY,
A. M'NEILL,
JESSE JACKSON, } Com.

Contractors Wanted

TO construct the works necessary for the improvement of the Flats in the Cape-Fear River below Wilmington, agreeably to Plans and Specifications made out by Hamilton Fulton, State Engineer, who will exhibit the same at Wilmington, after the 15th inst. In the meantime exery information will be afforded at his office at Raleigh.

A meeting of the Board for Internal Improvements will take place on Monday the 27th January, at Wilmington, when a contract will be entered into, if the terms are approved of.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1823. 32:3t.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on or about the 10th of December last, a Mulatto Girl named

ESTHER;

between 20 and 24 years of age, formerly the property of Malcom Clarke, of this county. The above reward, will be paid to any person who will deliver said Girl to me, or confine her in the Jail of Cumberland County.

Daniel M'Cormick,
Jan. 9. 32—tf.

A. SWEETLAND,

MARBLE-CUTTER.
Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones, &c.
Hay-Street, Fayetteville N. C.

☞ **Intending to leave** this State in the Spring, the subscriber offers for sale, his

Manufactory
OF
STONE-WARE

With all the fixtures on the premises.

The Factory is now in successful operation, and is an object worth the attention of any person wishing to engage in a lucrative business.—The terms shall be made accommodating to the purchaser.

GURDON ROBINS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 1822. 28 tf

Laws of North-Carolina.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

An Act for the relief of Debtors for debts which may be contracted after the first day of May next.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That when any debtor or debtors shall be taken upon any *capias ad satisfaciendum* for any debt contracted either by note, bill, bond, open account, or otherwise, after the first day of May next, and shall be desirous to take the benefit of the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors, or of rendering a full and fair schedule of his property, it shall and may be lawful for such debtor or debtors to render to the sheriff of the county, his lawful deputy, Coroner, or any Constable, by whom he, she or they may have been taken, a bond or bonds payable to the party at whose instance the arrest was made, with good and sufficient securities, in twice the amount of the debt, conditioned for his appearance at the next court to which the execution shall be returnable, then & there to stand to and abide by such proceedings as may be had by the court, in relation to his, her, or their taking the benefit of this act. And in case of failure to appear, judgment shall be entered up instanter upon said bond against the principal and his securities, to be discharged upon the payment of the debt and costs, and when an execution issues thereon, neither of the defendants shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. *Provided*, that if either of the parties to the said bond shall be desirous to have an issue made up and submitted to a jury, a jury shall be immediately impannelled to try such issue, and the plea of *non est factum* shall only be received upon the party making oath of its verity. *And provided further*, if it shall be made appear satisfactorily to said court, that said debtor or debtors are prevented from attending court by sickness, or other cause to be judged of by the court, the case shall be continued over to the next court, at which term the same proceedings shall be had as if he had appeared at the first term. *And provided further*, if such debtor or debtors shall die in the mean time, it shall be an absolute discharge of said bond or bonds. *Provided nevertheless*, that when any debtor or debtors shall be taken as aforesaid within twenty days of the sitting of said court, said bond shall be continued for his, her, or their appearance at the succeeding term of the court aforesaid. *Provided always*, that when any *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall be directed to any Constable, and he shall take bond as aforesaid, and such bond shall be conditioned for the defendant's appearance at the County Court of the county in which such Constable resides.

Be it further enacted, That upon such debtor or debtors tendering such bond or bonds, it shall be the duty of such Sheriff, Deputy, Coroner or Constable, as the case may be, to release her, him, or them from confinement or custody, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said security to surrender the principal in discharge of himself in open court of the county to which the *casa* is returnable, or to the Sheriff or other officer, as the case may be, of said county; and the security is hereby authorized to exercise all the power which by law special bail have over their principal.

And be it further enacted, That upon the appearance of such debtor or debtors at the court aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him, her, or them, either in person, or by attorney, to move the court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors, or to swear to the schedule previously filed with the Clerk of said Court, agreeably to the provisions of this act hereinafter contained. And it shall be the duty of said Court, upon such debtor or debtors making it appear to them, that at least ten days notice has been given in writing to his, her or their creditors, or their agent or attorney, of the intention to avail him, her or themselves of the benefit of this act, to administer the oath prescribed for the benefit of insolvent debtors, or to swear, him, her or them, to the schedule aforesaid, as the case may be, and to direct the Clerk to make an entry of the same upon his minutes, which shall exempt the body or bodies from imprisonment for debt in all the cases where notice may have been given to the creditors—which notices shall be filed with the Clerk of said court. *Provided nevertheless*, if any creditor or creditors shall suggest any fraud or concealment of any property, money or effects, it shall be the duty of the court to direct an issue to be made up and tried before a jury at the first term before such debtor or debtors are sworn.

Provided further That if either parties shall be unprepared for the trial of such issue, the court may continue the same, under the same rules and regulations by which suits at law are now continued. And if the said jury shall find that there is any fraud or concealment; or if said debtor or debtors shall fail or refuse to answer upon oath; or if said debtor or debtors shall fail to make it appear to the court, that he, she or they, have given the necessary notice to the creditor or creditors at whose instance he, she or they may have been arrested, or to their agent or attorney, then and in that case, the said debtor or debtors shall be deemed in the custody of the Sheriff, and the court shall adjudge that he, she, or they be imprisoned until a full and fair disclosure of all the money, property or effects be made by said debtor or debtors, and until he, she or they have given the necessary notice as aforesaid, to be judged of by the court.

And be it further enacted, That when an debtor or debtors taken upon any *capias ad satisfaciendum* as aforesaid, shall be desirous to render a full and fair schedule of his, her or their property and effects, he, she or they shall file the same with the Clerk of the court, at least ten days before the sitting of the court at which he proposes to avail himself of the benefit of this act and that upon his being permitted to swear to the said schedule, the same proceedings shall be had thereon as may be had on schedules filed under the law now in force.

Be it further enacted, That no person shall be imprisoned upon any *capias ad satisfaciendum* for any debt contracted after the first day of May next, who will comply with the requisites of this act, except in cases of fraud or concealment herein before mentioned; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the creditor, on the trial of an issue before the jury under the provisions of this act, to have the debtor examined on oath before the said jury.

Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Foreign.

New York Jan. 11.

Latest From Europe.

The old line and fast sailing ship James Monroe, Captain Marshall, arrived below yesterday. A pilot-boat came up with her passengers and letter bags. She sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of November, put into Milford-haven, and sailed thence on the 7th ult. Our regular files only reach to the 14th of November, but we are indebted to the politeness of Captain Marshall for a file of the London Courier to the evening of the 5th. inclusive. They contain Paris dates to the 2d of December, Madrid to the 23d, and Verona to the 24th of November. It is impossible to give a detail of the different articles, which are highly important—no less than an almost postive certainty of an immediate War between France and Spain. We give below an article from the Courier of the 4th, which contains, in our opinion, a fair outline of the existing state of affairs between those two powers.

Viscount Montmorency returned to Paris on the 30th of November, and was the next day created a Duke. An official article was also immediately published by government in the Paris Monteur, which contains the following passage:—"*The Continental Powers leave to her* [France] *the end and termination of the affairs of Spain, with the intention of concurring, with all their force in such plans of execution as France shall be in a situation to adopt.*"

A private letter from Verona of the 21st of Nov. states that there had been four or five sitting of the Cortes specially devoted to the affairs of Spain. The Duke of Willington had declared his hostility to every species of armed intervention, in which he was supported by Austria and Prussia. Russia appeared to incline to the opposite side, but without urging her opinion with much weight. The French diplomatists were busily employed in pointing out the danger to which their country, as well as Italy, the low countries, and some parts of Germany, would be exposed, were the royal authority to be left as feeble as the constitution of the Cortes had made it. These representations, it is said produced a lively impression upon the minds of the members of the Congress, and they appeared to be afraid of a more immediate and general danger in case of an open rupture. They finally came to the conclusion that things should remain in statu quo, and that Spain herself should be looked to for the changes desired. The French diplomatist, however, not satisfied with this decision, confined their efforts to obtaining this decision in their favor—that every power having an indisputable right to make war against any other, when it thinks it has just and imperative reasons for so doing, France may employ that right against Spain if she think proper, but that in such case the other powers should be bound in honor to remain neutral.

It is added that after this decision the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and most of the Ministers, including the Duke of Wellington, had in a friendly manner advised the French Ministers not to undertake this war or at any rate to weigh the matter maturely beforehand, as it might endanger the repose of Europe.

The same letter from Verona states that the affairs of Greece, and the occupation of Naples and Piedmont, by Austrian troops would next engage the attention of Congress. It is said the conduct of the Ottoman Porte had met the decided disapprobation of the Congress, and even of the Duke of Wellington—that Alexander was very indignant; had no longer any hope of an accomodation, and only waited the arrival of Count Lutzow, to declare his definitive determination respecting Turkey.—The Greek envoys had not been officially admitted to the presence of the Sovereigns, but one was said to be at Verona *incog*, and that the notes which he presented had been favorably received.

In the accounts from Madrid it is stated the arrival of a commercial courier from Paris, with the news of a fall in Spanish Stocks, produced quite a sensation. A meeting had been held, at which Gen. Riego and a number of Deputies were present; all agreed as to one point, "That Spain ought never to provoke war; but that it ought to be wished for as a benefit, if open hostilities put an end to secret and perfidious intrigues, infinitely more formidable for a generous nation confident of its dignity and power, and ready to make great sacrifices to sustain national honor and independence.

Advices had been received from General Mina, detailing his successes against the army of the Faith.

A squadron was fitting out in England on special service, to be commanded by Commodore Sir Edward Owen, K. C. B.

Late from Old and New Spain, VIA HAVANA.

Charleston, Jan. 16

By the schr. *Eudora*, Capt. Brookings, arrived last evening in 10 days from Havana we have received from our obliging correspondent, the Gazettes of the place to the 4th inst. They contain extracts from Old and New Spain, of later dates than before received. The Cadiz accounts are to the 24th of Nov. and from Vera Cruz they are to the 14th ult.

The Spanish schr. Amable Teresa, which arrived at Havana on the 27th ult. brought accounts from Mexico to the middle of Dec. By these, it appears that Gen. Davila, the former Commandant of Vera Cruz, was to sail from that port shortly after her—that Iturbide was still in Jalapa, where he had an interview with Gen. Santa Ana, who having been badly received, and ordered to proceed under arrest to Mexico, immediately returned to Vera Cruz, where he has since, at the head of his troops, PROCLAIMED THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, and has published under date of the 3d ult. a long manifesto to the Mexican nation; and on the 6th, he also published a letter to Iturbide, in which he details the services he had rendered, to make him Emperor, but finding that he had infringed upon his oath, and the treaties of Iguala and Cordova, he was now obliged to proclaim the Republic, which he did among 2000 bayonets, and the most sincere applause and vivas. This spirit of opposition to Iturbide, had also extended itself into the interior of Mexico, and Gen. Santa Ana, had been joined by several divisions of the army. A flag of truce was sent to the Castle of St. Juan de Ulua, by Gen. Santa Ana, but the only answer received was, that a more liberal interchange between the Castle and the city, would be acceeded to.

The U. S. corvette John Adams, Capt. Renshaw, arrived at Havana the day before the Eudora sailed, last from Tampeco.—The U. S. schr. Revenge, Lt. Levy, had been cruising on the coast of Florida, in company with the U. S. revenue schr. Louisiana Capt. Jackson; and was, when last heard from, at Matanzas.—*Cour.*

Domestic.

Norfolk, Va Jan 10.

At a numerous meeting of the Marine Society, held in the Mason's Hall in this Borough, on Saturday evening the 4th of January, the Society unanimously voted their thanks to the Hon. Thomas Newton, for his zeal and perseverance in procuring the establishment of the light vessels in the Chesapeake Bay; and the Society do most respectfully solicit, their much esteemed representative to continue his exertions, and particularly so, as it relates to a light vessel to be placed on Cape Hatteras Shoals, and, also, for the adoption of arrangements for the preservation, and vigilant attention to those important guides to navigation.

Gas Lights—The Gas Light Company in Baltimore have now brought their works to great perfection, after having struggled with many difficulties and considerable delay. The chief part of the stores on Baltimore-street are lit with it, and many of the public establishments in other situations. The great improvements made by the company in the purification of the gas have deprived it of the offensive smell which was a strong objection to many, and prevented its introduction into their houses. The light is certainly more beautiful than any which has yet been produced, or of which we have knowledge. It is attended with less danger and trouble, and in public establishments, where brilliant and steady lights are required, is preferable to any other now in use.—*American.*

Ship Buildings.—We believe it may be said with truth that no other port in the world can exhibit such a number of superb merchant ships as the port of New York. The addition that has been made to our mercantile navy within the last 18 months or two years its perhaps unprecedented, taking into consideration the number and elegance of the ships. We are favored by Captain Obed Smith with a list of ships that have been launched since April 1828, being 36 in number, amounting to 14,500 tons each. These, it will be recollected, are exclusive of numerous brigs, schooners, sloops, steam vessels, &c built within the same period.—*Merc Adv.*

Hugh Nelson, of Virginia, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Spain, in the place of Mr. Forsyth, who is about to return home.

Lexington, Ky. Dec 20.

On Tuesday last an occurrence took place in Richmond, Madison county, of a most serious and distressing nature. In consequence of some controversy, with the particulars of which we are not sufficiently well acquainted to undertake to detail them, Edmund Irvine, Esq a young gentleman of that place, made an attack upon Mr. Lewis T. Mattingly, Editor of the Richmond Republican, who, being armed with a pistol, shot his assailant through the heart so that he instantly expired. Mr. Irvine had been but a few weeks married to a daughter of Green, Clay, Esq. of Madison county. *Monitor.*

The rage for Mr. Mathews continues to prevail without abatement in Boston; & we are pleased to preceive that some good is to grow out of it, as the Managers of the Theatre have determined to set apart the surplus produce of the auction sales of tickets over their common price for the formation of a fund for the relief of decayed actors and actresses.

Commercial—The U. S. Consul, at St. Eustatius has given "notice to our fellow citizens concerned in the the British W. India trade, that Mr. Woodley, the Attorney General at St. Kitts, has given it as his opinion, that any vessel coming to anchor in the Road, having on board prohibited articles, is an importation, and is liable to be seized under the late India trade bill."

To the right about.—It is a singular fact, that more than two thousand bushels of wheat have recently been imported from London to New-York, and we are told that five thousand bushels are now on the way thither from Liverpool. We have seen a calculation, by which it appears that after deducting the freight, insurance, and other charges, this wheat will yield a profit of 25 per cent.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A Pittsburg paper enumerates seven steam boats that are now prepared to leave that place for New-Orleans as regular traders, as soon as the navigation of the river is open. The fact is also stated, that goods from Philadelphia via Pittsburg can be delivered at Wheeling, or any of the towns on the Ohio, at the same price at which they are supplied from Baltimore by the Cumberland Road. In a few years the standard of value for most of the foreign articles of consumption on the western waters will be the price at which they can be furnished from New-York by our canal. *N. Y. Am.*

From the Richmond Enq. Dec. 27

Unfortunate Accident—We have heard of several accidents happening on Wednesday, which, in the circle in which they are felt, have converted a "merry Christmas" into a mournful one. Among those which make the deepest impression, is the death of John Brown, a native of Scotland, who has been in this country about two months, and came to receive the property of his uncle (W. Brown Sen.) who was unfortunately killed at the Theatre, on the memorable 26th December, 1811. Mr. Brown was in company with a friend, at the Eagle Hotel, on Wednesday night—and as they were leaving the room, on the third story, to descend the stairs, with the arms affectionately thrown around each other, they lost their balance & fell over the banister, from the third to the first story—completely through the well of the staircase. Mr. B. was precipitated upon his head—which was reduced to the consistence of a mummy—and died immediately. His companion, more fortunate than himself, fell upon him, and was not seriously injured. Thus, in the twinkling of an eye,' was a fellow being plunged into eternity, leaving a wife and two children to deplore his untimely end!

"A melancholy accident,"—says a correspondent, "occurred in the village of Kingstreet, Williamsburgh District, on the night of the 12th inst. Mr. John Dunkin, Attorney at Law, returning from a neighbour's house to his lodgings unfortunately fell into an open well on the green, near the Court-House, and was killed by the fall. The suavity of his manners and the polish of his mind obtained for him the respect of those who become acquainted with him.—How mysterious are the ways of Providence! Two nights previous to the fatal accident, Mr. D. was with his friends at a ball, in all the gayety of health and youth, but three short days elapsed, when they attended his funeral and with sorrowful hearts consign'd him to the silent mansions of the dead.—*Winyaw Int.*

Yesterday morning, for the first time this season, considerable ice appeared in this harbor. The U. States' store ship Decoy, (formerly the Zodiac,) Capt. Kearney, lying in the east river, ready to sail for Norfolk, was injured in her sheathing, and hauled into dock to repair. She proceeds this morning. An outward bound brig, and a schr. were drifted by the ice upon the rocks between Brooklyn and the navy yard yesterday morning.—The former was taking out her cargo last evening.

The ship Atlas, Price, ready to sail for New Orleans, lying in the east river with her chain cable, was dragged by a large cake of ice directly over the heavy anchors of the Buoy, sunk off Burling slip, which she took up with the strength of her chain, and carried nearly to the Battery, when it was thought necessary to slip her cable to get clear of the ice. She afterwards stood down the Bay. The two anchors of the buoy are said to weigh 12 cwt. each; this circumstance affords another proof of the power of chain, cables.

The U. S. steam batch, Sea gull, (formerly the steam boat Enterprize) Lieut. Com'dt. John T. Newton bearing the flag of Com. Porter, proceeded to sea on Monday evening, for the rendesvouz at Norfo.

Lieut. Com'dt. Thomas H. Stevens, has been appointed to the expedition against the pirates. *N. Y. Me. Adv.*

NEW YORK—*the city.* Import of arrivals from foreign ports at the port of New York, in 1822:—Ships, American, 288 British, 15; Swedish 2; Dutch, 1; Hamburg, 7; Russian 1; Russian, 1;—Total, 315. Barques, American, 4; brigs, America, 369; British, 57; Swedish, 2; Dutch, 6; Hamburg, 2; Bremen, 2; Hytien 9; Spanish, 2; Portuguese, 2; Neapolitan 1.—458. Schooners, American, 361; British, 3; Dutch, 2; Haytien, 2.—363. Ketch, Swedish 1. Sloops, American, 32; British 1—33. Total number of the tale 1172.

Since April, 1821, there has been launched at the port of New York, 36 *ships*, amounting to 14,500 tons, and averaging about 402 tons each; besides numerous brigs, schooners, sloops, steam-vessels, &c. Twother ships are in a state of forwardess for launching *Com. Ad.*

"Murder, tho' it have no tongue,
Will speak with most miraculous organ

Annapolis, (Md.) Jan 9.

On Saturday last, Phillips and Gadd, watermen were committed to the jail in this city, on suspicion of having been accessary to the death of a Mr. Baker, who they say fell over the side of the vessel off Hawkin's Point, on Christmas eve last and was drowned. The circumstances which led to their arrest are somewhat singular. Since the death of Baker, they brought the vessel to this port, and spent much of the time in the shops in the vicinity of the wharves.—While in these places their conversation frequently turned upon the appearance of Baker's Ghost, which they declared had been repeatedly seen by them; and on several occasions they invited persons on board to show it to them.—A person who happened to be on board states, that in the cabin, he found Gadd, who in a low and suppressed voice, entreated him to be silent, telling him there was a Ghost in the hold of the vessel. Being curious to see the apparition, of which he had heard them speak before, he peeped through an aperture in the partition which separated the cham from the main hold, where he saw Phillips. The latter was as far forward as he could conveniently get, crouched on the ballast, with his head bent downward, and his hands covering his eyes and part of his face—His attitude at this time induced the person looking at him, to believe that he was shrinking and endeavouring to screen his sight from some offensive object. The narrator, however, saw nothing in the hold bearing the human shape, except Phillips and Gadd, continued, as before, to talk of the Ghost haunting the vessel.

On Saturday they sailed hence for Poplar Island, but as they state on their examination, were, after proceeding a considerable distance, compelled to put back by the ghost, and return to this place against an adverse wind. On their arrival they related the cause of their return.—Their whole tale had by this time gained publicity; and many thought it advisable that they should be taken before a Justice of the Peace for examination. They were accordingly taken before Justice White, who finding their account of the loss of Baker unsatisfactory, committed them to prison on the oaths of two witnesses who had observed their conduct for several days and who had been attentive to their conversation.

Phillips, on his examination testified that the apparition of Baker did not said much to him; but signified that he was not liberty to disclose all that it had said.

Their conduct while in prison corresponded with their behaviour previous to their commitment—The ghost still haunted them—On Monday they were released from prison on giving security for their appearance at April term of our County Court, Phillips declared that on Sunday night the ghost laid at his side the whole night, and that when he left the jail on Monday between twelve & 1 o'clock, he left the ghost sitting in a corner of the apartment in which he had been confined; notwithstanding this, on going on board his boat and opening the cabin, the first thing that presented itself to his view, at the entrace, was the ghost.

The above is a brief history of the facts connected with this case, and strange as they may appear may be relied on as having occurred.—How far they should operate to fasten guilt upon the unfortunate beings upon whom they have brought suspicion, remains for a jury of the country hereafter to determine. It will be well, before we conclude, to notice, that Gadd, whose head was much swollen at the time of his arrest, accounted for it by saying he had been sick of a pleurisy in the head. At the time of his release he was not able to walk. Phillips, likewise, since he came out of prison on being asked whether he had been sick lately, pointed to his head and

replied that he had not been well for the last three months, and that during that period he had laboured under a cold in the head.

Baker, the deceased, was a brick mason, and in his life time resided near Plumb Point, Calvert county, where he has left a widow and several children. The vessel was the joint property of Baker and Phillips.

* There was another man named Miles on board when Baker was lost; he, however, left the vessel in the bay and joined on board to the Patuxent or Rappahannock.—*Gazette.*

New-York, January 11.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We have received by the Ellen, New Orleans papers to the 18th ult. inclusive. The Mississippi had risen nearly as high as in the Spring, a very unusual circumstance at this season, and a great number of boats had arrived with produce from the interior. Cotton sales were pretty brisk at 14 to 14 1-2 for prime, and, 12 1-2 to 13 for seconds. Sugar, of the new crop, was selling at 6 to 6 1-2: it was thought the crop would not exceed that of 1821. Whiskey 25 to 28 cts. Tobacco 2¼ to 3½; Freights, cotton to Liverpool, 3-4 to 1; northern ports, 3-4 to 1 cent—Tobacco, to Northern ports 7 to 8 dollars, per hhd—doll, lan rising. Exchange on N. York, at sight, 2 per cent prem.

We observe there were yet some cases of the yellow fever.—The interments from Dec. 1 to 9th were 51, of which 6 died of yellow fever—from the 10th to 16th, the deaths were 28, six of which by yellow fever.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

GENERAL SAN MARTIN.

A packet has put into our hands Lima Gazettes to September 20, from which the following Proclamation is translated.

I was present at the declaration of the independence of the states of Chili and Peru. I have in my possession the standard which Pizarro brought with him to enslave the empire of the Incas: I am no more a politician. This a recompence with usury, for ten years revolution and war.

My promises with the people, with whom I have waged war, have been fulfilled: I have achieved their independence, and I leave to their will the election of their governors.

The presence of a successful warrior, however disinterested may be his intentions, is an object of fear for states that establish new constitutions; on the other hand, I am already vexed to hear say, that I wish to make myself a sovereign. However, I shall be always ready to make the last sacrifices for the liberty of the country, but as a private individual and nothing more.

As to my public conduct, the opinion of my compatriots, as it generally happens, will be divided; but their children will give the true criterion.

Peruvians! I leave with you the national representation already established, if you put in it an entire confidence, you will triumph; if not you will become the victims of anarchy.

Let firmness preside over your destinies, and may you enjoy forever felicity and peace.

JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

Magdalena, near Lima, Sept. 20, 1822.

Congressional.

IN SENATE.

Friday Jan. 10.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was postponed until Monday.

Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, rose to ask leave, of which he yesterday gave notice to introduce a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States.

The leave was granted, and the resolution was read and passed to a second reading.

Monday Jan. 13.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports; which was read.

The chief part of this day was spent on local business.

Tuesday Jan. 15.

After other business. The senate proceeded to the appointment of a select committee, for the reference of Mr Taylor's proposed amendment to the constitution; and Messrs Taylor of Va. King of New York, Macon, Dickerson, and Smith, of South Carolina, were appointed the committee.

Thursday Jan. 16.

In the senate, the day was spent in debating the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. Mr. Mills spoke against and Mr. Barbour in favor of the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 10.

After attending to many minor matters—the house, in a committee of the whole, took up the bill providing for disciplining the militia. A long debate followed—Messrs. Sanders, Keyes, Dwight, Woodcock and Floyd opposed—and Messrs Chambers, Cannon, and Williamson supported it.—Finally, the bill was laid on the table. The house adjourned to Monday.

Monday Jan. 13.

The greater part of this day was spent on the bill making provision for the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river. It was, finally, laid on the table.

Tuesday Jan. 14.

Several resolutions for inquiry were submitted.

On motion of Mr. McCoy, the bill, entitled "an act in addition to 'an act, for the more prompt settlement of public accounts, and for the punishment of the crime of perjury,'" was read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Much time was spent on a resolution requesting a statement shewing the contracts that had been made for the survey of public lands, &c. At last the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Reid, of Geo. after a short speech, proposed the following amendment to the constitution, that a great question might be settled.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution to wit:

"Congress shall have power to establish and construct roads and canals"

This joint resolution received its first reading, and lies on the table.

Thursday, Jan 16.

The bill further to regulate the collection of duties on imports occupied the chief part of the remainder of the day. The speakers were Messrs. Tracy, McLane, Cumberleng, Nelson, of Md Wood, Bristow, McKim, Buchanan, Ingham and Little.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the estimates of appropriations necessary for the year 1823; which were referred to the committee of ways and means.

The house adjourned after 3 o'clock.

THE OBSERVER.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23. 1823

No Mail this morning north of Richmond.

We publish in to-day's paper, the Bill passed last session of the Legislature, to abolish imprisonment for debt, contracted within the limits of the State, after the first of May next.

While our Legislators were engaged in reforming that justly obnoxious feature of our judicial code which subjects the person of the honest debtor to incarceration, at the mercy of his more fortunate fellow citizen, it is much to be regretted, that inveterate prejudice should have interfered to prevent the *entire* eradication of this remnant of gothic barbarism, from the pages of our Statute Book. The several provisions of the present Bill appear to be extremely judicious, and so far as they go, well calculated to promote the object for which they were framed; but in one point of view, their operation is much too limited, having reference only to such debts as are prospective. Giving to this law, a retrospective, as well as a prospective effect, would not, we apprehend, have any hurtful tendency on the general interest, or even remotely affect the validity of existing contracts. The full liability of a debtor's effects would still be retained, although his personal freedom was ensured. A just surrender of a debtor's property, is all a creditor ought rightfully require; and to yield this, an honest man requires no coercion. To immure him within the walls of a prison, may blast his prospects, and break his spirit, but it can never add to the security of his creditor. With rogues it may sometimes succeed, but indiscriminately to punish the innocent and the guilty, is contrary to reason, and to every principle of morality.

Having ever deemed imprisonment for debt, a foul blot on our national escutcheon, and, as a principle, though recognized by law, yet completely at variance with the purity of our political institutions, when the subject was before the legislature, we anxiously hoped that North Carolina would proudly lead the way to a thorough reform, and nobly evince the triumph of liberal feelings, over narrow prejudice and erroneous practice. The popular feeling of the state, went in favor of the measure, and a strong disappointment was experienced when not *wholly* adopted. It is true much has been done, but something yet remains undone. The propriety of the measure may, however, again become the subject of legislative discussion when, we trust, the work so favorably commenced, will be entirely completed.

A DISCOVERY.

Two men who had been employed as Mail Carriers, were arrested in the neighborhood of Raleigh last week, and on their examination before Judge Potter, we understand, sufficient circumstantial evidence appeared to justify their further detention. In the course of the investigation, a Bank Note was found under such circumstances as to induce a belief of its having been taken from the Mail. It appeared so peculiarly marked, that the owner can readily identify it; which we hope may lead to further and more important discoveries.

We have been furnished by the Post-Master of this place, with the following description of the Note:

Bank of the State of South Carolina, letter F. No. 50, payable to D. C. Webb, at the office in Charleston for Twenty Dollars, dated 17th April, 1818.—A. Henry, cashier; S. Elliott, President.

On the back of the Note is an inverted impression of the plate, from which it was taken; probably formed by placing the note upon a sheet of the same kind, newly printed.

Any communication on the subject may be made to Thomas P Devereux, U. S. Attorney, Raleigh; or to John MacRae, Esq. Post-Master at this place.

Commodore Porter arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday last, from New York, in the Steam Gallot *Sea Gull*, late the Enterprize, which was purchased by the Com. to accompany the expedition, fitting out against the Pirates.

A Connecticut paper mentions the death of Jonathan Ingersoll, Lieutenant Governor of that State, at New Haven, in the 76th year of his age.

Legislative Display. The following *speech*, which it is said, was recently delivered in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, is given in some late papers of that State, as a *remarkable* instance of Legislative *point* and *brevity*.

"Mr. *Shecker*.—My *Kollecks* come, & I *dink* he ought to be *schwore*."

An anecdote has recently come to our knowledge, which we cannot help thinking, shows in an equally striking light, the extraordinary aptitude, and wonderful extent of information, sometimes displayed in the despatch of legislative business.

During a late session of a *certain* State Legislature, a bill was introduced, authorizing the removal of sundry ingenious combinations of timber and ten-penny nails, ycleped *domestic chandeliers*, which at present disfigure its legislative halls, & substituting in their room others, which would more harmoniously blend with the decorations of these apartments. Considerable opposition was anticipated from several worthy members, well known to be thorough going economists; but, on the question being put, to the utter astonishment of the whole House, these same individuals were found to be most forward, and most vociferous in expressing their unanimity. Subsequently the *mystery* was fully unravelled. The word *chandeliers* from some accidental cause, not having a place in the vocabulary, of these 'wise men of the east,' on being pronounced by the Clerk when the bill was read, it was immediately conceived, doubtless from some resemblance in the sound, it could be nothing else than *carts and steers*, a term much more familiar to their auditory faculties. It seems, those very erudite legislators, were thoroughly impressed with the belief, they were doing a most signal service to the State, and to their constituents, by magnanimously voting for carts and steers, to procure a comfortable supply of fire wood, for the use of the members, against their next session!!—*Qui capit ille facit.*

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

Messrs. Editors—

Some time since, an Act of Assembly was passed, authorizing the Commissioners of this town, to raise Three Fire Engine Companies, composed of individuals liable to do military duty. These persons are exempted by that Act, from performing military duty; but I presume it never was the intention of the law, to exclude them from *all* duty. Immediately after our engine companies were organized, it is true, some attention was paid by the Captains, to see that the members were made acquainted with their duty, but for six or eight months past, nothing preparatory to an alarm of fire, appears to have been done. As the season has now arrived, when we may calculate on having our ears saluted by the dreadful cry of Fire; I hope those persons having the management of the Engine department, will make some exertions to place the Engines in such order, that should they be required, they may be able to effect the object for which they were originally intended.

S—

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 14.

We are informed by a gentleman in town, that he recently received a letter from the Hon. Lemuel Sawyer, stating that he had with great difficulty arrived at Alexandria on his way to Washington City, to which place he should repair as soon as possible—time enough, we have no doubt, to claim his wages; but whether with a glass head, a block head, or with no head at all, is doubtful;—but that he will be there in some shape or other before Congress rises, we have no doubt.—*Star.*

The Rev L. E. Lathrop, was ordained Minister of the Gospel, and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place, on the 10th inst.—*Ib.*

The Jews.—On New-year's Day, after service in the Presbyterian Church, at Trenton, N. J. a society was organized, auxiliary to the 'American Society' for the amelioration of the condition of the Jews.

We are pleased to see this, as it argues a spirit of toleration as respects these proscribed children of Israel.—It will be recollected by our readers, that Mordecai Noah, late Sheriff of New-York, wished, at one period, to purchase *Grand Island*, to establish a colony of the wandering remnant of these people. Since which time, Mr. Noah received a diploma from his European brethren, dated Berlin, constituting him Extraordinary Member and Correspondent. In the letter accompanying this paper, the committee say, alluding to his proposals for colonizing them 'Since that period, the more enlightened and respectable portion of the European Jews, are looking with eager eyes to the U. States of America, happy to exchange the miseries of their native soil for popular freedom which is granted to every religion, and likewise that general happiness which, not the adherents of a privileged faith alone, but every citizen is allowed to share'

In Europe, it is well known that the Jews, as a people are a proscribed race, deprived of all rank in society, and insulted by the prejudices of the people. They are not permitted to hold lands, or fill any office of trust or responsibility. Not being permitted to vest their capital in land, the wealthy part of this vast community, (3,000,000 at least) let out their money at interest, and perhaps too frequently exact usurous terms, and thus the reproach is perpetuated. There are, however, no names better known among the capitalists, than *Rothchild* and *Goldsmidt*. Every nation in Europe has at times received loans from their coffers, and their integrity has never been questioned. The most distinguished of the Jews have thus amassed prodigious wealth, and it appears probable, that at some day not very remote, cis-atlantic shores will be enriched by it.

No people on the habitable globe, (every civilized part of which contains a portion of this wandering race) are so peculiarly situated; for they are the *living* vouchers of the doctrines which they *reject*; and this after a lapse of eighteen hundred years. If it is desirable to bring this unfortunate people, who in every country and situation, are distinct from those who surround them, into the pale of christianity, then do all societies for ameliorating their condition; act wisely and benevolently. In Europe, the Jews, as a body, are treated with ignomy, deprived of all privileges, and shut out from all society.

In considering the condition of the Jews as deserving commisseration, christians evince their belief in that Scripture which the Jews neglect—"Though the number of the children of Israel be as the sands of the sea, yet a remnant shall be saved.—*Raleigh Reg.*

Wilmington, Jan. 18.

We are authorized to state, that John D. Jones, esq. is a candidate to represent the people of the Fifth Congressional District, in the 18th Congress, in the House of Representatives of the United States. The district is composed of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus.

Recorder.

Washington, N. C. Jan. 10.

We are requested to state, that the Hon. Thomas H. Hall, will be a candidate to represent the 3d district in the next Congress. *Recorder.*

Unfortunate occurence—On Sunday last, a pilot boat was upset about eight miles below this town, and 4 out of five negroes that were in her met a watery grave, viz: Two valuable young negro men belonging to Reading Grist, Esq. of this vicinity, and the wife and the child of one of the drowned men; the latter were the property of Mr. Thomas Robeson, of this county! *Ib.*

North Carolina. The legislature of this state has adjourned. An act has passed which provides that a debtor, who honestly, gives up his property, shall not be imprisoned for debt—another, that the sheriffs shall provide blankets for the use of their prisoners—and a third for the promotion of agriculture and *household manufactures*.

A spirit is up in this state for internal improvement. The message of the governor to the legislature, at the opening of the session, is a valuable paper, and we intend to give it a place with other like messages, as soon as we can. North Carolina possesses many sound statesmen and valuable men, and her fertile back country is peopled by a hardy race of industrious and intelligent freemen. She has much in her power, and now seems resolved to bring out her great resources to improve her natural advantages, by a sound legislation. We heartily wish her good speed!—*Niles' Reg.*

Horrid Murder.—On the 26th ult. one of the most cruel Murders was committed upon the body of Miss *Mary Wynne*, daughter of Mr. Joseph Wynne, of Tyrrel county, that we ever recollect of recording in our section of the country. The particulars, as we have them from one of the Jury of Inquest, are these—She was murdered in the early part of the day in an upper room of the house in which she resided with her grandfather, a man upwards of 96 years of age, and found soon after the horrid deed was committed in a state of insensibility, weltering in her blood, with her throat cut, and a stab in the right side of the neck, said by a Physician who was present, to have penetrated the main artery. She soon died after she was found, without being able to disclose who were the perpetrators of the brutual act: Suspicion, however, soon rested upon four negroes belonging to Mr. John Tarkington, the grandfather of the deceased, who were immediately taken up, and after undergoing an examination before two Magistrates were committed for trial at the next Superior Court of that county, to be held the first Monday in March next. What led to the commission of this unpardonable act upon a helpless female, is entirely unknown; but time, we trust, will bring the matter to light: and let the perpetrators be who they may, we devoutly wish that they may be made to suffer the penalty of the law—Lest any unfavorable impression should be formed against the deceased, respectable testimony was introduced to prove, that she was perfectly sane previous to the commission of the murder.

Elizabeth-City Star.

MARRIED,

Near Cheraw, S. C. on Monday the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, John Jennings, Esq. to Mrs. Clarisa Thomas.

In Richmond county, on the 16th inst. Mr. Malcom Smith, to Miss Sarah McGill, daughter of Mr. Angus McGill, Sr.

On Wednesday last, at Hyrnham, near Wilmington, the seat of Mrs. Hill, by the Rev. Adam Empie, Wm. H Hardin, Esq. of Raleigh, to Miss Maria Hill, daughter of the late Col. Thomas Hill

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Jesse Jennett, Mr. Iver McCallum, to Miss Lucy Adkins, both of Wilmington.

Some time since, in Duplin county, Mr. Jacob Mathies, aged 111, to Mrs. Sellers aged 119 years.

On the 7th instant, Mr. Nathaniel Thompson, of Raleigh, to Miss Winifred Simms, daughter of the late Wm. Simms.

DIED,

In Elbert County, Geo. on the 18th inst. Capt. James Jack, in the 84th year of his age. He was born in the state of Pennsylvania, from whence he removed to North Carolina, and settled in the town of Charlotte, where he remained to the end of the Revolutionary War, in which he took a decided and active part from the commencement to the close; after which he removed to Georgia with his family, whom he supported with the sweat of his brow.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, (N.C.)

January 18.

[*From the Wilmington Recorder.*]

ARRIVED, SINCE OUR LAST.

British brig, General Brock, Whitlow from Liverpool. Salt and crockery, to R. W. Brown.

Brig Betsey, Simonton, from Havana. Sugar and Molasses, to E. Winslow.

British brig New Century, Coulson, from Turks Island. Salt to James A. Berry.

Brig Boston, Skiff, from Berbice, via Charleston.—Molasses to Henry Robby, Jr.

Brig Joseph, Seabury, 10 days from Porto Rico. Sugar, molasses and fruit to E. Winslow.

Brig Orient, Miller, from Salem to E. Winslow.

Schr. Moses, Perkins, from Matanza, to H. Roby, Jr. Molasses to James Usher.

Schr. Planet, Dyer, from New York to E. Winslow.

Schr. Harriet and Eliza, Simpson from Port-au-Prince, Coffee to H. Roby, Jr.

Schr. Young Man's Companion, Murrays from Antigua, via St. Thomas, to A. McRae, & Co.

BELOW,

Brig Samoset (of Portsmouth) Bartlet 13 days from Turks Island. Salt to E. Winslow.

CLEARED,

Ship Governor Tompkins, Barnwell, for Havana, by W. H. Lippitt.

Brig Pilgrim, Springer, for Marigolante, by Archibald Taylor.

Brig Fair Trader, Davis, for St. Domingo by Archibald Taylor.

Brig Dover, Sabins, for Havana by W. H. Lippitt.

Brig Leonidas, Hatch, for Martinique by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Mary, Brownell, for Havana by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Thomas & Edward, Hall, for Port-au Prince, by Timothy Savage, Jr.

Schr. Phebe, Hatch, for Havana by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Selina & Jane, Drew, for Boston by Cogswell & Dickinson.

Schr. Hope, Hinckley, for Port-au-Prince by Edward Winslow.

Sloop Betsy, Eddy, for Charleston, by W. H. Lippitt.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 23.

MERCHANDIZE.		Qua'ty sold.	From D. C.	
Bacon,	-	lb.	8	9
Beef, mess,	-		none.	
fresh,	-		3	4
Beeswax,			32	33
Brandy, Cog.	-	gal.	1 50	1 75
Peach,			40	50
Apple,			40	
Butter,	- -	lb.	15	20
Coffee,	- -		25	28
Corn,	-	bush.	50	55
Cotton, Upland,		100 lb.	9	10 60
Flour, superfine,		bbl.	6	7
fine,	-			5 50
Flax-seed,	-	bush.	90	1
Gin, Holland,	-	gal.	1	1 25
Northern,			45	
Hogs lard,	-	lb.	10	
Iron, Swedish,		100 lb.	5	5 25
English,	-		5	
Lead,	- -	lb.	9	
Molasses,	-	gal.	33	35
Oats,	- -	bush.	35	40
Pork,	- -	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish,		bush.	40	50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th pf.		gal.	1 25	1 50
W. Island, 4th do.			90	
do. 3d do.			85	
New-England,			45	60
Rice,	- -	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks Island,		bush.	80	
Liverpool ground,				90
Steel, German,		lb.	18	
blistered,			10	
Sugar, Muscovado,		100 lb.	8	11
Loaf,	-	lb.	19	25
Tea, Young Hyson,			1 15	1 25
Hyson,	-		1 15	1 25
Imperial,			1 55	
Gunpowder,			1 45	1 75
Tobacco, leaf,		100 lb.	3	3 50
manufactured,		lb.	8	10
Tallow,	- -		8	9
Wheat,	- -	bush.	1 10	1 25
Whiskey,	-	gal.	35	

Wilmington, Jauuary 18.

Corn, 65 to 67 cents; Cotton, 9½ to 10½; Flour, superfine, $7 to 7½; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 28 to 31; Tar, 1 05 to 1 06; Pitch, 2 00; Turpentine, 2 40 to 2 50; Bacon, 8½ to 10; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 25 to 26; Rum, Jamaica, 1 10; Rice, 2 75; Salt, Liverpool ground, 55; Sugar, 7 to 9 50; Tobacco, 4 50 to 5 00; Whiskey, 38 to 40.

New Advertisements.

☞ **The subscriber intending to quit this State in the Spring, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, and those who have demands against him to present them.**

A. SWEETLAND.

Fayetteville Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortable accommodations. His Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in this State, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

Notice.

THE BOOKS of the concern of Carney & Ward, are now in the hand of Messrs. Martin M'Pherson and A. H. Dismukes, who are duly authorized to collect the debts due said Firm

HENRY WARD.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Carney & Ward, are required to make payment without delay, to either of the subscribers, as further indulgence will not be given. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

MARTIN M'PHERSON,

Agent for the Trustees of Jno. Carney.

A. H. DISMUKES,

Agent for Henry Ward.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23. 1823. 34 tf

To Rent,

AND possession given the 1st day of February next, the

HOUSE & LOT,

Now occupied by Maj. John H. Frink, on Mumford Street.

There is every convenience attached to this tenement for the accommodation of a genteel family—For terms, apply to the subscriber.

James Townes.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23. 1823. 333

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

For Cash or Cotton,

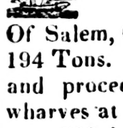
A QUANTITY OF

Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Seine Twine.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Jan. 23, 1823. 34 2w

For Liverpool, (Eng.)



THE Superior and burthensome Brig

ORIENT,

Of Salem, Capt. James Miller, of 194 Tons. This Vessel can load and proceed to sea from the wharves at Wilmington, and will stow 700 bales, For Freight of 400 bales cotton, apply to

Edward Winslow,

Wilmington. or

J. Levy & Co.

Fayetteville.

Jan. 23, 1823. 34 3t

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against Charles Clark will please to have them in readiness for settlement in the coure of ten days, as they will be called upon about the expiration of that time to settle the same.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

Humane Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in St. John's Church, on Tuesday evening the 28th current, when the inhabitants of Fayetteville generally are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order,

JAS. B COCHRANE, Sec.

January 23 34 1t

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the firm of *Stuart & Fitzharris*, are hereby required to come forward and settle their accounts immediately, with the Subscriber, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Charles Stuart.

Dec. 26.—30:4t

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Poetry.

THE LOST TRAVELLER.

The incidents on which the following lines are founded, are mentioned by Drake, in one of his volumns of Essays, as facts.

'Twas November's chill night, and the billows were dashing,
On the wide spreading beach with tumultuous roar,
And the breeze 'mid the rocks, which the wild waves were lashing,
Howl'd dreary and hoarse on the desolate shore.

A traveller came—he would pass o'er the ford,
E'er the darkness and terrors of night had gone by;
But rain from the Heavens in torrents is pour'd,
And the pass was o'erflow'd as the river swell'd high.

Yet rashly he ventur'd—but scarce from the shore
The perilous way on his charger he tried;
When the terrified steed, and the rider he bore,
Were torn from the passage, & whelm'd in the tide.

Oh! loud were his shrieks, 'neath the wave as he sank,
And downward was plung'd to his watery grave;
Oh! dreadful his cries, as we stood on the bank,
That loudly and vainly implored us to save.

The seaman turn'd pale, as he gaz'd on the sight,
For the force of the tempest no barque could outlive;
And nought could we do on that terrible night,
But to pity and weep, for we could not relieve.

An islet he gain'd, and lash'd to a tree,
He hop'd that the rage of the storm would subside;
But vain was his hope, for the fast rising sea
Soon whelm'd his last hold in her merciless tide.

At times the red lightning would flash o'er the wave,
And we saw how half rais'd o'er the water he stood;
Oh God! can I think of the look that he gave?
It thrills through my bosom, it freezes my blood.

And there when the darkness had hidden his form,
And desolate he struggled with hopeless endeavor;
How his shriek reach'd the shore with the noise of the storm,
As the waters rose high to enshroud him forever.

At length it closed o'er him—we heard his last groan,
In the anguish of death, as it roll'd to the shore;
How dread! oh how dread! was that low plaintive moan,
As it came to us mix'd with the tempest's wild roar.

The morn came at last—the sun rose serene—
The tide had gone down, and the tempest declined,
And there where he died, was the traveller seen,
Left bare by the waters, and bleached in the wind.

O. G. M.

Miscellaneous.

The Uncalled Avenger.—The return of the victorious Russian army which had conquered Finland under the command of General Buxhoveden, was attended with a circumstance, which, it is true has at all times been usual in the train of large armies, but which naturally took place to a much greater extent in these high northern latitudes, where the hand of man has so imperfectly subdued the original savageness of the soil. Whole droves of famished bears & wolves followed the troops on their return to the south, to feed on the chance prey afforded by the carcases of the artillery and baggage horses that dropped on the road. In consequence of this, the province of Esthonia to which several regiments directed the march, was so overrun with these animals, as greatly to endanger the safety of travellers. Hence in a single circle of the government, no less than forty persons of different ages were enumerated, who had been devoured during the winter by these ravenous beasts. It became hazardous to venture alone and unarmed into the uninhabited parts of the country, nevertheless, an Esthonian country woman boldly undertook a journey to a distant relation, not only without any male companion, but with three children, the youngest of which was still at the breast. A light sledge drawn by one horse, received the little party; the way was narrow, but well beaten, the snow on each side deep and impassable, and to turn back, without danger of sticking fast not to be thought of.

The first half of the journey was passed without accident. The road now ran along the skirts of a pine forest, when the travelle, suddenly perceived a suspicious noise behind her. Casting back a look of alarm, she saw a troop of wolves trotting along the road, the number of which her fears hindered her from estimating. To escape by flight is her first thought; and with unsparing whip she urges into a gallop, the horse which itself snuffs the danger. Soon a couple of the strongest and most hungry of the beasts appear at her side and seem disposed to stop the way. Though their intention seems to be only to attack the horse, yet the safety both of the mother and of the children depends on the preservation of the animal. The danger raises its value; it seems entitled to claim for its preservation an extraordinary sacrifice. As the mariner throws overboard his richest treasures to appease the raging waves, so here has necessity reached a heighth at which the emotions of the heart are dumb before the dark commands of instinct; the latter alone suffers the unhappy woman to act in this distress. She seizes her second child, whose bodily infirmities have often made it an object of anxious care, whose cry even now offends her ear, and threatens to whet the appetite of the blood thirsty monsters—she seizes it with an involutary motion, and before the mother is conscious of what she is doing, is cast out and—enough of the horrid tale! The last cry of the victim still sounded in her ear, when she discovered that the troop, which had remained some minutes behind, again closely pressed on the sledge. The anguish of her soul increases, for again the murder breathing monster at her side.—Pressing the infant to her heaving bosom, casts a look on her boy, four years old who crowds closer and closer to her knee: "But dear mother, I am good am not I? You will not throw me into the snow, like the bawler"—"And yet! and yet! cried the wretched woman, in the wild tumult of despair; Thou art good, but, God is merciful! Away!" the dreadful deed was done. To escape the furies that raged within her, the the woman exerted herself with powerless lash, to accelerate the gallop of the exhausted horse. With the thick and gloomy forest before and behind her, and the nearer and trampling of her ravenous pursuers, she almost sinks under her anguish; only the desire to save it, occupies her heart, and with difficulty enables it to bear up. She did not venture to look behind her. All at once, two paws are laid on her shoulders and the wide open bloody jaws of an enormous wolf hang over her head. It is the ravenous beast of the troop, which having partly missed its leap at the sledge, is dragged along with it, in vain seeking with its hinder legs for a resting place, to enable it to get wholly on the frail vehicle. The weight of the body of the monster draws the woman backwards—her arms rise with the child: half torn from her, half abandoned, it becomes the prey of the ravening beast, which hastily carries it off into the forest. Exhausted, stunned, senseless, she drops the reins, and continues her journey, ignorant whether she is delivered from her pursuers.

Meantime the forests grows thinner, and an insulated farm house, to which a side road leads, appears at a moderate distance. The horse, left to itself, follows this new path; it enters through an open gate; panting and foaming it stands still, and amidst a circle of persons who crowd round with good natured surprise, the unhappy woman recovers from her stupefaction, to throw herself with a loud scream of anguish and horror into the arms of the nearest human being, who appears to her as a guardian angel. All leave their work—the mistress of the house the kitchen the thresher at the barn, the eldest son of the family with his axe in his hand, the wood which he has just left—to assist the unfortunate woman; and with a mixture of curiosity and pity to learn, by a hundred enquiries, the circumstance of her singular appearance. Refreshed by whatever can be procured at the moment, the stranger gradually recovers the power of speech, and ability to give an intelligible account of the dreadful trial which she has undergone. The insensibility with which fear and distress had steeled her heart, begins to disappear; but new terrors seize her—the dry eye seeks in vain a tear—she is on the brink of boundless misery. But her narrative had also excited conflicting feelings in the bosoms of her auditors: though pity, commiseration, dismay, abhorence, imposed alike on all the same involuntary silence. One only, unable to command the overpowering emotions of his heart, advanced before the rest—it was the young man with the axe: his cheeks were pale with affright, his rolling eyes flashed ill-omened fire. "What!" he exclaimed; "three children—thy own children! the sickly innocent, the imploring boy, the infant suckling, all cast out by the mother to be devoured by the wolves!—Woman, thou art unworthy to live!" And at the same instant, the uplifted steel descends with resistless force on the scull of the wretched woman, who falls dead at his feet. The perpetrator then calmly wipes the blood off the murderous axe, and returns to his work.

The dreadful tale speedily came to the magistrates, who caused the uncalled avenger to be arrested and brought to trial. He was of course sentenced to the punishment ordained by the laws; but the sentence still wanted the sanction of the emperor. Alexander, the splendor of whose virtue is only rendered more conspicuous by the throne, caused all the circumstances of this crime, so extraordinary in the motives in which it originated, to be reported to him in the most careful and detailed manner. Here or no where, he thought himself called on to exercise the godlike privilege of mercy, by commuting the sentence passed on the criminal, into a condemnation to labor not very severe; and he accordingly sent the young man to the fortress of Dunamunde, at the mouth of the Duna, in the Gulf of Riga, there to be confined to labor during his majesty's pleasure.

REPTILE CONTEST.

The following description of a contest between the snake, and another species, is extracted from the letter of an American farmer;

"One of my constant walks, when I am at leisure," says the gentleman, "is in my lowlands, where I have the pleasure of seeing my cattle, horses, and colts. Exuberant grass replenish all. In the middle of the tract, I have cut a ditch eight feet wide; on each side of this, I carefully sow every year some grains of hemp, the plants from which rise to the height of fifteen feet, so strong and full of limbs as to resemble young trees. these produce natural arbours, rendered often still more compact by the assistance of annual creeping plant, which we call a vine, that never fails to entwine itself among the branches, and always produces a very desirable shade. As I was one day sitting, solitary and pensive, in this primitive arbour, my attention was engaged by a strange sort of rustling noise at some paces distant.

"I looked all around without distinguishing any thing, until I climbed up one of the great hemp stalks; when, to my astonishment, I beheld two snakes of considerable length, the one pursuing the other with great celerity through a hemp stubble field. The aggressor was of the black kind, 6 feet long; the fugitive was a water snake, nearly of equal dimensions. They soon met, and in the fury of their first encounter appeared in an instant firmly twisted together; and whilst their united tails beat the ground, they mutually tried, with open jaws, to lacerate each other. What a fell aspect did they present! Their heads were compressed to a very small size—their eyes flashed fire; and after this conflict had lasted five minutes, the second found means to disengage itself from the first, and hurried towards the ditch. Its antagonist instantly assumed a new posture, and half creeping, half erect, with a majestic mein, overtook and attacked the other again, which placed itself in a similar attitude, and prepared to resist. The scene was uncommon and beautiful: for thus opposed, they fought with their jaws, biting each other with the utmost rage; but, notwithstanding this appearance of mutual courage and fury, the water snake still seemed desirous of retreating towards the ditch, its natural element.

"This was no sooner perceived by the keen-eyed black one, than twisting its tail twice round a stalk of hemp and seizing its adversary by the throat, not by means of its jaws, but by twisting its own neck twice round that of the water snake, he pulled it back from the ditch.—To prevent a defeat, the latter took hold likewise of a stalk on the bank, and, by the acquisition of that point of resistance, became a match for his fierce antagonist. Strange was this to behold; two great snakes strongly adhering to the ground, mutually fastened together by means of the writhings which lashing them to each other; and stretched at their full length, they pulled, but pulled in vain; and in the moments of greatest exertion that part of their bodies which was entwined, seemed extremely small, while the rest appeared inflated, and now and then convulsed with strong undulations, rapidly following each other. Their eyes appeared on fire, and ready to start out of their heads.

"At one time the conflict seemed decided; the water snake bent itself into great folds, and by that operation rendered the other more than commonly outstretched; the next minute the new struggles of the black one gained an unexpected superiority it acquired two great folds likewise, which necessarily extened the body of its adversary, in proportion as it had contracted its own. These efforts were alternate; victory seemed doubtful, inclining sometimes to one side, sometimes to the other; until at last the stalk to which the black snake was fastened suddenly gave way, and, in consequence of this accident they both plunged into the ditch.—The water did not extinguish their vindictive rage, for, by their agitations, I could still trace, though I could not distinguish their attacks.—They soon re-appeared on the surface, twisted together, as in their first onset; but the black snake seemed to retain its wonted superiority; for its head was exactly fixed above that of the other, which it incessantly pressed down under the water, until it was stifled and sunk. The victor no sooner perceived its enemy incapable of further resistance, than, abandoning it to the current, it returned to the shore and disappeared."—[*Georgia Paper.*

Prince Charles Edward Stewart's Sword found in Upper Canada.—The Montreal Herald received yesterday morning, gives an account of this sword, which was unsheathed when the Prince landed on the western coast of Scotland to rally the Chiefs and their Clans to fight for the Kingdom of his Ancestors, which was unsheathed on the field of Culloden, where his fate and fortunes were forever decided, and which has now been found in Upper Canada! The history of it seems to be this;—On the Prince's retreat from Culloden, he took shelter in a peasant's house, and being hotly pursued by the Cavalry, made his escape by a window, leaving his sword and spurs behind him. The sword was carefully reserved as a sacred relic. It was traced by M'Nab of M'Nab, to the township of Lochiel, Glengary, (U. C.) where it was found in the possession of a respectable settler, Mr. M'Naughton, who with his predecessors, were tenants of the M'Nab family.—M'Nab's ancestors were warm supporters of the Stuart Family, and by their unfortunate attachment to Prince Charles in '45 lost their right to considerable estates. The Sword is now in the possession of M'Nab of M'Nab, and the Canadian editor says, it is the intention of the Chief, to present it to his Majesty George the Fourth.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscribers are opening (at the first Store West of the Cape Fear Bank) a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Of the latest Importations, and reduced prices.

ALSO,
A large Assortment of
Combs and Shoes,
Shaving Soap, Buttons,
SEGARS
AND
PLAYING CARDS.
PORTER & LEWIS.
Dec. 19, 1822. 29 tf

Groceries. &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,
And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.
ALSO,
Prime Green Coffee,
Mucovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.
Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

Valuable Property,
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on the premises, or at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 23d inst. all the Real Estate of Henry Moreno, consisting of a Valuable Plantation in the upper end of Cumberland County, near the waters of Barbacue creek, containing between five and eight hundred acres, formerly the property of the late William Dolby, out of which said property a life estate for the widow of said Dolby has been reserved—That highly improved Lot in the outskirts of the Town of Fayetteville, well known as the Poplar Spring Gardens, together with 2 unimproved Lots in Town; as also, some few articles of personal property.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.

Robt. Strange,
Trustee.
Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1823. 33-2

Hogs Bristles.

CASH paid for clean Combed Hogs Bristles, by the subscriber.

Gurdon Robins, Hay st.
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1822. 33 tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution has become the exclusive property of the Town of Fayetteville, who have placed the management of its concerns under the direction of a School Committee, selected by the Commissioners of the Town.

The School Committee give notice that the exercises of the Academy will commence on Monday next, the 6th instant. They have engaged the services of

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton,

as teachers in the Female and English branch of the male School, and entertain the most sanguine expectations, that under their tuition, the students will rapidly progress in their education. As soon as practicable, the committee will engage a gentleman of established reputation, to take charge of the Classical department, and as they are desirous of making this one of the cheapest so they wish to make it one of the most complete seminaries of learning in the state, where youth of either sex may acquire a suitable and accomplished education, while the greatest attention shall be paid to their morals and deportment.

The committee have determined upon the following division of the Academical year:—

1st. Quarter to commence on the 1st. Monday in January, and terminate on the last Friday in March.

2nd. Quarter to commence on the 1st. April, and end on the 20th June, when a public examination will be held: to be followed by a vacation until 1st. Monday after 4th July.

3rd. Quarter to commence on the Monday after the 4th July, and end on the last Friday in September.

4th. Quarter to commence on 1st. October and end on the 20th December, when a public examination will take place, followed by a vacation until 1st. Monday in the new year.

Books to be used in the School.

Latin and Greek.

1. Adams' Latin Grammar.
2. Corderius
3. Æsop's Fables, 25
4. Selectæ e Vetri
5. Viri Romæ
6. Mair's Introduction
7. Cæsar's Commentaries, 7 Books
8. Wettenhall's Greek Grammar
9. Ovidii Edisio Expurgata
10. Prosody
11. St. John's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles in Greek, (without the Latin Version.)
12. Virgil's Bucolics, and 6 Books of the Æneid.
13. Græca Majora to Lucian's Dialogues.

Books for a course of English Education.

Murray's Spelling Book and Selections for Reading,
Walkers Dictionary,
Murray's Grammar 18mo. for beginners,
Do. do. 8vo. for those advanced,
Morse's Universal Geography, abridged, one vol. 8vo. with an Atlas,
Carey's Atlas is recommended to be used by those who intend to prosecute their studies at the University of this State.
Ellworth's Arithmetic, (accommodated to the currency of the United States.)
Hutton's Mathematics,
Conversation on Chemistry.

Rates of Tuition.
MALE DEPARTMENT.

	Per Qr.
1. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Geometry, Algebra, & Rhetoric,	8 00
2. English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes & Maps, Arithmetic Book-Keeping,	6 00
3 Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	3 50
4. Simple Rudiments.	3 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1. Drawing, Painting, Needle-Work, Moral Philosophy, Belles Letters, Astronomy, History, & Chemistry,	8 00
2. Geography, use of the Maps and Globes, Arithmetic, English Grammar	6
3. Reading, Writing, Geography, abridged, with Maps,	4
4. Simple Rudiments	3

A Tax of 25 cents per Quarter, for Fire Wood, Water, &c. will be required.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN A. CAMERON, Pres.
GEO. M'NEILL, Sec.
Fayetteville, Jan. 4, 1823.

*** The Town Commissioners have appointed Mr. Hugh M'Laurin Treasurer of the School, to whom application must be made for Tickets of admission. 33 3t

Lost,

A POCKET BOOK containing one note on William & Moses Cox, for $2000; a Bond on Isaac Pharas for $4000; a Receipt from Jesse Ward for $7 31; three $20 Bank Notes. The above note and bond are made payable to the subscriber. Also a number of other papers, and about $8 in change.

I hereby forewarn any person or persons from trading for or taking any of the above described notes or papers, either for collection or payment.

Abraham Gainey.
Sampson county, Dec. 15, 1822. 33 3p

Final Notice.

THOSE persons indebted to Donaldson, MacMillan & Co. are informed that by indulging them, heavy expenses are incurred year after year, and that all accounts must now be settled.

Mr. MacPherson will call immediately on the debtors residing in and near the town.

ROBERT DONALDSON,
Attorney in fact of James Thorburn, Surviving Copartner of Donaldson, MacMillan & Co.
Fayetteville, 9th Jan 1823. 32 6

6¼ Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in August last, an apprentice named HARDY FLINTON, about 19 or 20 years old. The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me of said apprentice, but no expenses will be paid nor thanks given. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing him.

G. Dismukes.
Chatham, Jan. 9, 1823. 33

Scrivener's Office.

THE subscriber will attend to drawing up writings of every description, on the most reasonable terms—he has also on hand Blank Forms, of various kinds, and will also attend to taking constable's receipts for all accounts or notes left at his office for collection.

D. OCHILTREE, S. J. P.
Fayetteville, 8th Jan. 1823. 32 2

House, Sign & Ornamental PAINTING.

THE subscribers beg leave to offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, in the above business, and hope from their long experience and strict application to business to merit a share of public patronage. House-Painting and Glazing done in the best manner—Signs of any description done to order—Coaches, Hacks, Gigs, &c. painted in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice—Military Stands, or any Emblematical Devices, done in the neatest manner—Masonic Aprons will be done to any pattern—they would also be thankful for encouragement in Portrait Painting, and should they fail in producing good likenesses, no pay will be expected. *Smith & Van Higason.*
8th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious
House and Lot
On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F. Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq.—Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No. 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.
Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

☞ THE Farmers and Planters of Cumberland county are requested to convene at the Courthouse in Fayetteville, on the Tuesday Evening of next March County Court, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society.

Jan. 16, 1823. 33 6t

STOCK WANTED.

NORTH CAROLINA State Bank Stock,
Cape Fear Do.
United States Bank do.
United States Gov't Stock,
By
Robert Donaldson.
Dec. 19, 1822. 29 tf